

Nickelo

"THE STOLEN GREY"
(Melies Western Drama)

"THE MAIL ORDER WIFE"
(Essanay Drama)

"Miss Moneybags Wishes to Wed"
(Pathe Comedy Drama)

"WOMEN IN INDIA"
(Pathe Topical)

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH HARRY J. MARTIN
Editors and Publishers.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912.

Republican Convention Call.

Pursuant to the order of the Republican State Committee the republicans of Jackson county are called to meet in mass convention on Saturday, March 23rd, 1912, at the hour and at the place in each township as designated below, for the purpose of electing delegates to the district convention at North Vernon, March 25th, 1912 for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the national convention; Also nominate one elector to be voted for at November election and one contingent elector. Also convention at Indianapolis, Ind. March 26th, 1912 for the purpose of electing four delegates at large and four alternate delegates at large to the National convention and to nominate two electors at large to be voted for at the November election and to select two contingent electors.

Brownstown township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Brownstown. Time 2 p. m.

Carr township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Medora. Time 2 p. m.

Driftwood township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Vallonia. Time 2 p. m.

Grassyfork township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Tampico. Time 2 p. m.

Hamilton township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Cortland. Time 2 p. m.

Jackson township will elect four delegates and four alternates to district convention and 4 delegates and 4 alternates to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Seymour. Time 7:30 p. m.

Owen township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Mooney. Time 2 p. m.

Redding township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one delegate and one alternate to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Walnut Grove. Time 2 p. m.

Salt Creek township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Freetown. Time 2 p. m.

Vernon township will elect one delegate to Indianapolis convention and one delegate to district convention. Place of meeting, Crothersville. Time 2 p. m.

Washington township will elect one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention and one alternate to district convention. Place of meeting, Dudleytown. Time 2 p. m.

Prænet committeemen in the several townships will please look after places to meet and personally urge all eligible men to attend their township conventions. Republicans in general throughout the county are urged to attend these meetings and participate in the selection of delegates to the district and state conventions.

GEORGE PETER,
County Chairman.

Fourth District Convention.

All the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District and those who desire to participate with them:

Pursuant to the order of the Republican State Committee, the Republicans of the fourth congressional district will meet in delegate convention at North Vernon, Indiana, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at eleven o'clock a. m. on said day, for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates from the fourth congressional district to the Republican National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago on June 18, 1912, and for the additional purpose of nominating one elector to be voted for at the November election, 1912, and one contingent elector, who shall be qualified to take the place of said elector in case of his disability to act before said election.

Representation in this convention of the various counties of the State will be upon the basis of one delegate and one alternate delegate for each two hundred votes cast for Otis E. Gully for Secretary of State at the November election, 1910, and one delegate and one alternate delegate for an additional fraction of one hundred votes or more cast as aforesaid.

JNO. M. LEWIS, Dis. Chair.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

ONLY A DOG.

He was a "mere dog." Yet they gave him a "Christian" burial.

Whereat the owner, a New York man, was subjected to unpleasant criticism. Read the story and draw your conclusions.

The owner with his pet, a handsome fox terrier, in leash, was out for a walk. Suddenly, with a strange cry, the dog gave a great spring, releasing himself from the leading string of his master.

This was the cause: A little boy who had been playing in the street had fallen in front of a rapidly approaching automobile.

The driver was unable to stop the machine. The death of the boy seemed certain.

The terrier was at the boy's side in an instant. In a twinkling he had pushed the boy away from where he lay. The onrushing auto missed the little fellow by the fraction of an inch. The boy was saved.

Quickly he was caught up by a bystander and placed in the arms of his despairing mother.

And the dog? The heavy, crunching wheels of the big machine passed over the body of the poor terrier and crushed out his life.

He was only a dog. And yet—

If it is true that "greater love hath no man shown than that he lay down his life for a friend," what shall be said of a dog that laid down his life for a stranger?

Only a dog. But—

Ye won the supreme praise of Holy Writ—and more. The boy was not his friend, not even an acquaintance, and yet the dog loved him to the death.

Was that dog not a hero—and a martyr? Certainly he was entitled to decent burial. And if a hymn was sung and a brief sermon made by the dog's sorrowing yet proud owner who is found to sneer? Could the dog's surviving friend do less over the remains of such a hero?

"Lo, the poor Indian," fondly believes that in the happy hunting grounds his faithful dog shall hunt him company.

Well, that heroic terrier is more worthy of immortality than some humans I know. Is there a hereafter for such a dog?

THE DISCOURAGING WOMAN

She's forlorn.

Her mouth droops.

She crosses bridges.

And looks for disaster.

Every pain augurs untimely death.

Her husband started on his day with a lump of ice down his back.

As a co-worker these women foresee failure in everything and dishonesty in everybody.

It's up to her to think it over and make some good resolutions when the New Year rolls around.

Her children have only half a chance. The mother belittles them and walls over their defects.

As a friend her constant state of gloom simply drenches one's spirits into indifference—and she wonders why.

EXCITEMENT OF SOME KIND

Unregenerate, Long Barred From Scenes of "Pleasure," Ready With Inventive Faculties.

"Boze" Bulger, the baseball writer, tells this story on "Germany" Schaefer, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Bulger allows that when Schaefer returned from Cuba two years ago he plum boned for entertainment. So they framed up a soiree at the home of one of his friends. The lady of the house was hospitable, but prudish. There are a lot of things in this world she doesn't believe in. But she permitted the gathering to have a few hods of foam.

"Now," said Mr. Schaefer, brushing the dust off his cheekbones, "bring on the cards and we'll have a little game. Ten-cent limit."

"We have no cards in this house," said the stern-faced hostess. "I do not believe in gambling."

"Oh, all right," said Mr. Schaefer. "Mebbe some one's got some dice. We'll roll the bones to see who goes next time to the corner."

"We have no dice, Mr. Schaefer," said the lady of the house, acidly. "I tell you that I do not permit gambling in this house."

"No gambling, hey," said Mr. Schaefer. "No gambling at all, uh? Have you any washtubs?"

She said yes, she had lots of wash-tubs.

"Fine," said Mr. Schaefer, heartily. "Now, you get me a watermelon and three tubs—and I'll work the three-shell game."

Always Unpopular Bachelor.

Bachelors were taxed under William III. of England.

Business Getters, "Republican Want Ads."

ABHORRENT TO THE PRESIDENT

Are Ideas Advanced in Roosevelt's Speech.

WOULD DECLINE NOMINATION

Rather Than Stand on a Platform Containing Such a Plank as That Outlined in the Colonel's Utterances on the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall of Judges, the President Would Not Run Again.

Washington, Feb. 22.—At the White House and by Republicans generally in Washington Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Columbus was read with intense interest. The president's political advisers were more deeply concerned over the effect of the radical Roosevelt propaganda on the Republican national platform to be drafted at the Chicago convention than they were over the colonel's personal boom for renomination. The Taft forces feel confident they can renominate the president, but they are alarmed over the concessions they may be obliged to make in the national platform to obtain support from the progressive wing of the party.

All of the ideas advanced by Colonel Roosevelt on the initiative and referendum and especially on the recall of judicial decisions and judges themselves are abhorrent to Mr. Taft. At the White House no comment was made on the colonel's speech, but Mr. Taft's deep concern over the possibility of any of these new-fangled notions creeping into the Republican national platform is well known to his advisers. So deeply does the president feel on the question of the recall of the judiciary that he would decline to accept a renomination for the presidency rather than stand on a platform which contained such a plank.

Now that Colonel Roosevelt's long awaited speech has been delivered, the president's political advisers are confident that the coming campaign is to be one in which the lines between radicalism and conservatism are to be as sharply drawn as they were in the famous 1896 free silver campaign. If President Taft is renominated the Democrats, in the opinion of the president's political advisers, will name either Woodrow Wilson or Champ Clark on a platform containing all of the modern ideas advanced by Roosevelt in his speech in Columbus.

The immediate effect of the Roosevelt speech is to bring every one of the progressive Republicans who have been following Senator La Follette's leadership, into line for Roosevelt. He is admittedly the leader of the progressive Republican movement from now on. To the political observers, the colonel seized the colors of the insurgent Republican column as they fell from the hands of La Follette. Some of Senator La Follette's ardent admirers are going around declaring that the colonel had not only kidnapped the La Follette boom, but had made away also with the Wisconsin statesman's platform built up through many years of laborious political toil.

Even the Republican regulars are chuckling over the predicament in which Senator Lodge of Massachusetts finds himself. The senator is one of Colonel Roosevelt's warmest friends and most ardent admirers. But Senator Lodge himself is on record as describing the very propositions advanced by Roosevelt as blows struck at the very heart of the constitution. Senator Lodge was one of the first men in congress to read Roosevelt's printed speech. He sent a page out to get an extra edition of the newspapers and sat during the proceedings of the senate intently reading the colonel's utterances. The senator betrayed his nervousness by swinging his foot backward and forward, a certain index that Mr. Lodge is thinking deeply and rapidly.

Judge Scores Grand Jurors.

Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 22.—Because five members of a grand jury refused to vote to indict several citizens for alleged election frauds, Circuit Judge Stout ordered that none of them ever be allowed to serve again as a juror in Scott county, while he presided. The frauds were alleged to have been committed in the state Democratic primary elections last July.

\$1.07 For Corn.

Mitchell, Ind., Feb. 22.—At a public sale held near here corn sold for \$1.07 a bushel, and oats 73 cents a bushel.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York.....	50	Rain.
Boston.....	34	Rain.
Denver.....	8	Cloudy
San Francisco..	50	Clear
St. Paul.....	12	Clear
Chicago.....	20	Snow
Indianapolis...	18	Snow
St. Louis.....	26	Snow
New Orleans...	48	Clear
Washington...	50	Cloudy

Fair, warmer.

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF.

Employer of Brandt, Whose Sentence Expired New York.



Photo by American Press Association.

A CHANCE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR

Colonization Plan to Be Tried In Indiana.

Rensselaer, Ind., Feb. 22.—A large tract of land near Kniman, in the northern part of this county was owned by Warren Springer, a Chicago real estate man who died last week. He had long planned to erect a large number of houses there and to make it a point for the colonization of the industrious poor of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Springer believed they could induce the poor people to settle there and learn to be farmers. Since her husband's death Mrs. Springer announces her intention of carrying out the plan and says she has surrounded herself with a number of cultured people who will help her to get the colonization plan started. Among the men who are counted on to help her is Oscar Lovell Triggs, formerly professor of English literature in Chicago university. Frank Lloyd Wright, a Chicago architect, is also expected to give aid to Mrs. Springer, and will be asked to plan the buildings for the farm and to superintend their erection. The Springer ranch consists of 1,520 acres, twelve miles north of this city.

A DECREASE

State's Birth Rate For January Didn't Keep Pace With December.

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—For the first time since the state board of health began to compile vital statistics, the monthly report of births has been received within fifteen days following the close of the month to be reported. Formerly the physicians and midwives had a month in which to file reports, but the recent general assembly changed the law, requiring the reports to be filed at once.

The report for January shows a total of 4,254 births, or a state rate of 18.3. The total is a decrease of 286 compared with the December report. The highest rate reported was from Lawrence county, or 49.2. The lowest rate, or 8.7, was reported from Noble county.

Old Officers Re-Elected.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 22.—The election returns from the 147 lodges of the Indiana United Mine Workers are in, but will remain sealed until the tellers meet a few days before the annual convention March 12. Election officers of enough lodges have made known unofficially their respective results, however, to leave little doubt of the re-election of the present officers.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, 97c; No. 2 red, 97c. Corn—No. 3, 65c. Oats—No. 2 white, 54c. Hay—Baled, \$19.00 @ 23.00; timothy, \$23.00 @ 26.00; mixed, \$21.00 @ 24.00. Cattle—\$3.00 @ 8.25. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 6.45. Sheep—\$2.00 @ 3.75. Lambs—\$3.50 @ 6.25. Receipts—3,500 hogs; 500 cattle; 100 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.00. Corn—No. 2, 66c. Oats—No. 2, 54½c. Cattle—\$3.25 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$3.50 @ 6.40. Sheep—\$1.25 @ 3.75. Lambs—\$4.25 @ 6.85.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 99½c. Corn—No. 3, 63½c. Oats—No. 2, 53c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00 @ 8.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.80 @ 6.10. Hogs—\$5.55 @ 6.35. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$4.25 @ 6.90.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 99½c. Corn—No. 3, 62½c. Oats—No. 2, 52½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 8.60. Hogs—\$4.00 @ 6.35. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.90. Lambs—\$4.50 @ 6.90.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$3.25 @ 8.00. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 6.60. Sheep—\$2.00 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 6.75.

Wheat at Toledo.

May, \$1.00¼; July, 97½c; cash, 98c.

Gave Up Hope

"I suffered five years, with awful pains, due to womanly troubles," writes Mrs. M. D. McPherson, from Chadbourn, N. C. "They grew worse, till I would often faint. I could not walk at all, and I had an awful hurting in my side; also a headache and a backache.

I gave up and thought I would die, but my husband urged me to try Cardui, so, I began, and the first bottle helped me. By the time the third bottle was used, I could do all my work. All the people around here said I would die, but Cardui relieved me."

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

For more than 50 years, Cardui has been relieving woman's sufferings, and making weak women strong and well. During this time, thousands of women have written, like Mrs. McPherson, to tell of the really surprising results they obtained by the use of this purely vegetable, tonic remedy for women.

Cardui strengthens, builds, restores, and relieves or prevents unnecessary pain and suffering from womanly troubles. If you are a woman, begin taking Cardui, today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. J 49

The KITCHEN CABINET



TO BE truly happy is a question of how we begin and how we end, of what we want and not of what we have.

—Stevenson.

WHAT TO EAT IN WINTER.

During the cold winter months our bodies are able to assimilate heavier food. Many foods combine both to nourish the tissues and warm the body, and it is these foods which are now of especial interest to the housewife who is planning meals for her family.

Cereals are a valuable food, as they are both tissue builders and heat producers. Lean meat and a goodly portion of fat, milk, eggs and cereals with as many kinds of vegetables as are procurable, will make a well arranged diet.

Buckwheat is heating and should only be eaten during the cold weather, as it is especially a cold weather food. Pork is heavy, hearty and hard of digestion, so should be largely eaten during cold weather, when exercise and work will help to eliminate the waste.

The age, sex, physical condition and occupation is a great factor in determining the diet at any season.

Members of the family who do not get much bodily exercise, but whose brain is taxed, should have food easy of digestion as well as nourishing and should have food that is especially good for the blood.

To keep up the bodily energy, supply heat and build up waste tissues we need starchy food, sugars, butter, cream, as well as meat and fats.

Macaroni and cheese is a combination, with the white sauce used, which gives one a dish of solid food. To cook macaroni, drop the inch pieces into rapidly boiling water and boil gently until perfectly tender. The test for tenderness is to take out a piece, press with the side of a fork; if tender, it will be easily cut. Put a layer of the cooked macaroni into a buttered baking dish, pour over a little white sauce made of rich milk and thickened with butter and flour cooked together. Season and sprinkle with a generous layer of cheese, and if one feels able at this season of the year, a hard-boiled egg or two cut in eighths, then follow with another layer of macaroni and cheese and white sauce, sprinkle a teaspoonful of onion juice over, cover with white sauce and finish with buttered crumbs. Bake until well heated.

Nellie Maxwell.

Thoughtfulness.

It is a pleasant bit of thoughtfulness which many hostesses show in leaving reading matter on the table of their guest room. A guest is frequently not accustomed to the same hours of rising and going to bed as prevail in the house where she is visiting. She may have a habit of early rising or of sleeplessness, or she may have merely a short time in her room with nothing to do, when she does not wish to go down stairs or elsewhere to obtain books. At such a time a new book, an interesting magazine or two would prove most grateful. It is not necessary to have a whole guest room bookcase. One or two well-chosen books will serve the purpose quite as well. It is a distinct compliment to a guest to have put enough thought into her tastes and interest to be able to offer her just the book or just the article which she would wish to read. While this is not always possible, with the best intentions, something bright, readable and new will rarely go amiss.

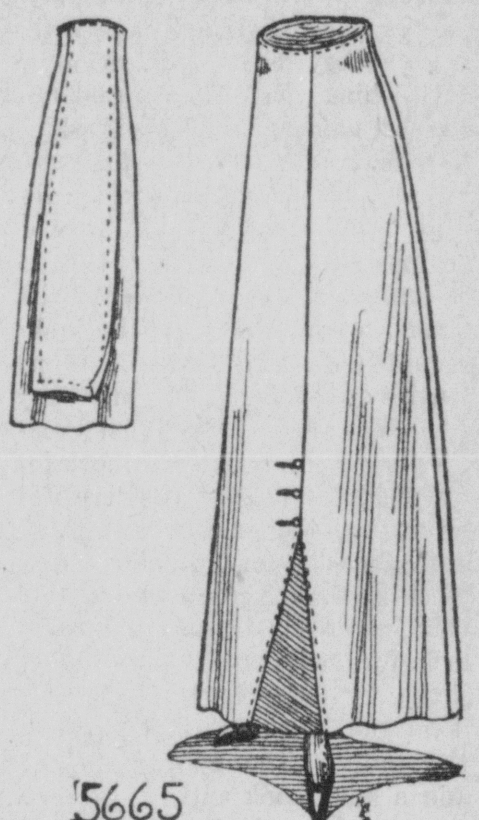
Barbarous Penalty.

Death by prevention of sleep is a legal form of punishment in China.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

Practical Fashions

LADY'S FOUR-GORED SKIRT.



This stylish skirt is appropriate for dressy occasions. It is a four-gored model closing at the left side of the front and has the clever new panniere at the back. This panel is stitched partly down the length, but hangs loose a few inches above the bottom. At the front of the skirt a triangle-shaped piece of contrasting goods is set in at the bottom. Panama, serge or broadcloth may be used.

The pattern (No. 5665) is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require 3¾ yards of 36 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5665. SIZE.....

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STREET AND NO.....

STATE.....

The Rural View.

Farmer Soboss—Well, there's another litle'ry guy bought a farm back here and gone to raising chickens. He's got over a thousand of 'em!

Farmer Hardscrabble—Gosh! He must be a good writer to support so many hens as that!—Puck.

If you have Republican Advertiser on your mind, you're right.

For Eczema

Use a mild soothing wash that instantly stops the itch.

We have sold many other remedies for skin trouble but none that we could personally guarantee as we do the D. D. D. Prescription. If I had Eczema I'd use

D. D. D. Prescription
The Andrews Drug Co.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE DODD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN F2

COL. ROOSEVELT OUTLINES VIEWS ON LEGISLATION

Ex-President's Address Before
the Ohio Constitutional
Convention.

POWER OF PEOPLE SUPREME

IN EFFECT HE ADVOCATES MOD-
IFIED FORM OF "RE-
CALL."

Imperative to Exercise Proper Control
and Supervision Over Big as Well
as Small Business—Interests of
Wage-Worker Must Be Looked
After—For Genuine Equality of
Opportunity—Rights of Man of
More Importance Than the Rights
of Property—Direct Nominations
by the People Advocated.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21.—In his
address before the Ohio constitutional
convention, in session here, ex-Presi-
dent Roosevelt spoke substantially
as follows:

Mr. President, and Members of the
Ohio Constitutional Convention:

I am profoundly sensible of the
honor you have done me in asking
me to address you. You are engaged
in the fundamental work of self-gov-
ernment; you are engaged in framing
a constitution under and in accord-
ance with which the people are to get
and to do justice and absolutely to
rule themselves. No representative
body can have a higher task. To
carry it through successfully there is
need to combine practical common
sense of most hard-headed kind with
a spirit of lofty idealism. Without
idealism your work will be but a sordid
makeshift; and without the hard-
headed common sense the idealism
will be either wasted or worse than
wasted.

I shall not try to speak to you of
matters of detail. I cannot touch
upon them all; the subject is too vast
and the time too limited; if any one
of you cares to know my views of
these matters which I do not today
discuss, I will gladly send him a
copy of the speeches I made in 1910,
which I think cover most of the
ground.

I believe in pure democracy. With
Lincoln, I hold that "this country,
with its institutions, belongs to the
people who inhabit it. Whenever they
shall grow weary of the existing
government, they can exercise their
constitutional right of amending it." We
progressives believe that the people
have the right, the power, and the
duty to protect themselves and their
own welfare; that human rights are
supreme over all other rights; that
wealth should be the servant, not the
master, of the people. We believe
that unless representative govern-
ment does absolutely represent the
people it is not representative govern-
ment at all. We test the worth of
all men and all measures by asking
how they contribute to the welfare
of the men, women and children of
whom this nation is composed. We
are engaged in one of the great bat-
tles of the age-long contest waged
against privilege on behalf of the
common welfare. We hold it a prime
duty of the people to free our gov-
ernment from the control of money
in politics. For this purpose we ad-
vocate, not as ends in themselves, but
as weapons in the hands of the peo-
ple, all governmental devices which
will make the representatives of the
people more easily and certainly re-
sponsible to the people's will.

Constitution and the People.

I am emphatically a believer in
constitutionalism, and because of this
fact I no less emphatically protest
against any theory that would make
of the Constitution a means of thwart-
ing instead of securing the absolute
right of the people to rule themselves
and to provide for their own social
and industrial well-being. All consti-
tutions, those of the states no less
than that of the nation, are designed,
and must be interpreted and admin-
istered, so as to fit human rights.
Lincoln so interpreted and adminis-
tered the national Constitution. Bu-
chanan attempted to reverse, attempt-
ed to fit human rights to, and limit
them by, the Constitution. It was
Buchanan who treated the courts as a
fetish, who protested against and con-
demned all criticism of the judges
for unjust and unrighteous decisions,
and upheld the Constitution as an in-
strument for the protection of privi-
lege and of vested wrong. It was
Lincoln who appealed to the people
against the judges when the judges
went wrong, who advocated and se-
cured what was practically the recall
of the Dred Scott decision, and who
treated the Constitution as a living
force for righteousness. We stand
for applying the Constitution to the
issues of today as Lincoln applied it
to the issues of his day.

"I hold it to be the duty of every
public servant, and of every man who
in public or in private life holds a
position of leadership in thought or
action, to endeavor honestly and fear-
lessly to guide his fellow-country-
men to right decisions; but I empha-
tically dissent from the view that it is
either wise or necessary to try to de-

rise methods which under the Consti-
tution will automatically prevent the
people from deciding for themselves
what governmental action they deem
just and proper. . . . Consti-
tution-makers should make it clear be-
yond shadow of doubt that the people
in their legislative capacity have the
power to enact into law any measure
they deem necessary for the better-
ment of social and industrial condi-
tions. The wisdom of framing any
particular law of this kind is a proper
subject of debate; but the power of
the people to enact the law should not
be subject to debate. To hold the
contrary view is to be false to the
cause of the people, to the cause of
American democracy.

Aim of Good Government.

The ends of good govern-
ment in our democracy are to secure
by genuine popular rule a high aver-
age of moral and material well-being
among our citizens. It has been well
said that in the past we have paid
attention only to the accumulation of
prosperity, and that from henceforth
we must pay equal attention to the
proper distribution of prosperity. This
is true. The only prosperity worth
having is that which affects the mass
of the people. I hold it to be our
duty to see that the wage-worker, the
small producer, the ordinary consum-
er, shall get their fair share of the
benefit of business prosperity. But it
either is or ought to be evident to
every one that business has to pros-
per before anybody can get any bene-
fit from it. Therefore I hold that he
is the real progressive, that he is the
genuine champion of the people, who
endeavors to shape the policy alike of
the nation and of the several states
so as to encourage legitimate and
honest business at the same time that
he wars against all crookedness and
injustice and unfairness and tyranny
in the business world (for of course
we can only get business put on a
basis of permanent prosperity when
the element of injustice is taken out
of it.) This is the reason why I have
for so many years insisted, as regards
our national government, that it is
both futile and mischievous to en-
deavor to correct the evils of big busi-
ness by an attempt to restore busi-
ness conditions as they were in the
middle of the last century, before rail-
ways and telegraphs had rendered
larger business organizations both in-
evitable and desirable.

What is needed is, first, the recog-
nition that modern business conditions
have come to stay, in so far at least
as these conditions mean that business
must be done in larger units, and then
the cool-headed and resolute determi-
nation to introduce an effective
method of regulating big corporations
so as to help legitimate business as an
incident to thoroughly and completely
safeguarding the interests of the peo-
ple as a whole. We are a business
people. The tillers of the soil, the
wage-workers, the business men—
these are the three big and vitally im-
portant divisions of our population.
The welfare of each division is vitally
necessary to the welfare of the people
as a whole. The great mass of busi-
ness is either small or of moderate
size. The middle-sized business men
form an element of strength which is
of literally incalculable value to the
nation. Taken as a class, they are
among our best citizens. They have
not been seekers after enormous for-
tunes; they have been moderately and
justly prosperous, by reason of dealing
fairly with their customers, competi-
tors, and employees. The average busi-
ness man of this type is, as a rule, a
leading citizen of his community, fore-
most in everything that tells for its
betterment, a man whom his neighbors
look up to and respect; he is in no
sense dangerous to his community,
just because he is an integral part of
his community, bone of its bone and
flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are
intertwined with the life fibers of his
fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many
men of this kind, when they come to
make necessary trade agreements
with one another, find themselves in
danger of becoming unwitting trans-
gressors of the law, and are at a loss
to know what the law forbids and
what it permits. This is all wrong.
There should be a fixed governmental
policy, a policy which shall clearly de-
fine and punish wrong-doing, and shall
give in advance full information to any
man as to just what he can and just
what he cannot legally and properly do.

Control of "Big Business."

So much for the small business man
and the middle-sized business man.
Now for big business. It is impera-
tive to exercise over big business a
control and supervision which is un-
necessary as regards small business.
All business must be conducted under
the law, and all business men, big or
little, must act justly. But a wicked
big interest is necessarily more dan-
gerous to the community than a
wicked little interest. "Big business"
in the past has been responsible for
much of the special privilege which
must be unapologetically cut out of
our national life. I do not believe in mak-
ing mere size of and by itself crim-
inal. The mere fact of size, however,
does unquestionably carry the po-
tentiality of such grave wrong-doing
that there should be by law provision
made for the strict supervision and
regulation of these great industrial
concerns doing an inter-state business,
much as we now regulate the trans-
portation agencies which are engaged
in inter-state business. The anti-trust
law does good in so far as it can be
invoked against combinations which
really are monopolies or which restrict
production or which artificially raise
prices. But in so far as its workings
are uncertain, or as it threatens cor-
porations which have been guilty of
anti-social conduct, it does harm.
Moreover, it cannot itself accom-
plish more than a trifling part of the

governmental regulation of big busi-
ness which is needed. The nation and
the states must co-operate in this mat-
ter. Among the states that have en-
tered this field Wisconsin has taken a
leading place. Following Senator La
Follette, a number of practical work-
ers and thinkers in Wisconsin have
turned that state into an experimen-
tal laboratory of wise governmental ac-
tion in all of social and industrial jus-
tice. They have initiated the kind of
progressive government which means
not merely the preservation of true
democracy, but the extension of the
principle of true democracy into in-
dustrialism as well as into politics.
One prime reason why the state has
been so successful in this policy lies
in the fact that it has done justice to
corporations precisely as it has ex-
acted justice from them. . . . Not
only as a matter of justice, but in our
own interest, we should scrupulously
respect the rights of honest and de-
cent business and should encourage it
where its activities make, as they
often do make, for the common good.
It is for the advantage of all of us
when business prospers. Our demand
is that big business give the people a
square deal and that the people give
a square deal to any man engaged in
big business who honestly endeavors
to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation,
big or little, which has gained its po-
sition by unfair means and by in-
terference with the rights of others,
which has raised prices or limited
output in improper fashion and been
guilty of demoralizing and corrupt
practices, should not only be broken
up, but it should be made the busi-
ness of some competent governmental
body by constant supervision to see
that it does not come together again.
Save under such strict control as to
insure the community against all dan-
ger of a repetition of the bad conduct.
The chief trouble with big business
has arisen from the fact that big
business has so often refused to abide
by the principle of the square deal;
the opposition which I personally
have encountered from big business
has in every case arisen not because
I did not give a square deal but be-
cause I did.

Proper Governmental Control.

All business into which the element
of monopoly in any way or degree en-
ters, and where it proves in practice
impossible totally to eliminate this ele-
ment of monopoly, should be carefully
supervised, regulated and controlled
by governmental authority; and such
control should be exercised by adminis-
trative, rather than by judicial, offi-
cers. No effort should be made to de-
stroy a big corporation merely be-
cause it is big, merely because it has
shown itself a peculiarly efficient
business instrument. But we should
not fear, if necessary, to bring the
regulation of big corporations to the
point of controlling conditions so that
the wage-worker shall have a wage
more than sufficient to cover the bare
cost of living, and hours of labor not
so excessive as to wreck his strength
by the strain of unending toil and
leave him unfit to do his duty as a
good citizen of the community. Where
regulation by competition (which is,
of course, preferable) proves insuffi-
cient, we should not shrink from
bringing governmental regulation to
the point of control of monopoly prices
if it should ever become necessary to
do so, just as in exceptional cases
railway rates are now regulated. . . .

We grudge no man a fortune which
represents his own power and sagacity
exercised with entire regard to the
welfare of his fellows. We have only
praise for the business man whose
business success comes as an inci-
dent to doing good work for his fel-
lows. But we should so shape condi-
tions that a fortune shall be obtained
only in honorable fashion, in such
fashion that its gaining represents
benefit to the community.

In a word, then, our fundamental
purpose must be to secure genuine
equality of opportunity. No man
should receive a dollar unless that dol-
lar has been fairly earned. Every dol-
lar received should represent a dol-
lar's worth of service rendered. No
watering of stocks should be per-
mitted; and it can be prevented only
by close governmental supervision of all
stock issues, so as to prevent over-
capitalization.

We stand for the rights of property,
but we stand even more for the rights
of man. We will protect the rights
of the wealthy man, but we maintain
that he holds his wealth subject to the
general right of the community to
regulate its business use as the public
welfare requires.

We also maintain that the nation
and the several states have the right
to regulate the terms and conditions
of labor, which is the chief element of
wealth, directly in the interest of the
common good. You, framers of this
constitution, be careful so to frame it
that under it the people shall leave
themselves free to do whatever is
necessary in order to help the farmers
of the state to get for themselves and
their wives and children not only the
benefits of better farming but also
those of better business methods and
better conditions of life on the farm.
Moreover, shape your constitutional
action so that the people will be able
through their legislative bodies, or,
failing that, by direct popular vote,
to provide workmen's compensation acts,
to regulate the hours of labor for chil-
dren and for women, to provide for
their safety while at work, and to pre-
vent overwork or work under hygienic
or unsafe conditions.

To Secure Best Results.

So much for the ends of govern-
ment; and I have, of course, merely
sketched in outline what the ends
should be. Now for the machinery by
which these ends are to be achieved;
and here again remember I only
sketch in outline and do not for a mo-

ment pretend to work out in detail the
methods of achieving your purposes.
Let me at the outset urge upon you to
remember that, while machinery is
important, it is easy to overestimate
its importance; and, moreover, that
each community has the absolute right
to determine for itself what that ma-
chinery shall be, subject only to the
fundamental law of the nation as ex-
pressed in the Constitution of the United
States. . . . In the first place, I
believe in the short ballot. You can-
not get good service from the public
servant if you cannot see him, and
there is no more effective way of rid-
ing him than by mixing him up with a
multitude of others so that they are
none of them important enough to
catch the eye of the average, work-
day citizen. The professional politi-
cian and the professional lobbyist
thrive most rankly under a system
which provides a multitude of elec-
tive officers, of such divided respon-
sibility and of such obscurity that the
public knows, and can know, but little
as to their duties and the way they
perform them. The people have no
ing whatever to fear from giving any
public servant power so long as they
retain their own power to hold him
accountable for his use of the power
they have delegated to him.

I believe in providing for direct nom-
inations by the people, including there-
in direct preferential primaries for the
election of delegates to the national
nominating conventions.

I believe in the election of United
States senators by direct vote. Just
as actual experience convinced our
people that presidents should be
elected (as they now are in practice,
although not in theory) by direct vote
of the people instead of by direct vote
through an untrammelled electoral col-
lege, so actual experience has con-
vinced us that senators should be
elected by direct vote of the people
instead of indirectly through the vari-
ous legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the
referendum, which should be used not
to destroy representative government,
but to correct it whenever it becomes
misrepresentative. Here again I am
concerned not with theories but with
actual facts. If in any state the peo-
ple are themselves satisfied with their
present representative system, then it
is of course their right to keep that
system unchanged; and it is nobody's
business but theirs. But in actual
practice it has been found in very
many states that legislative bodies
have not been responsive to the popu-
lar will. Therefore I believe that the
state should provide for the possibility
of direct popular action in order to
make good such legislative failure.

Wisconsin Method Praised.

In a recent speech Governor McGov-
ern of Wisconsin has described the
plan which has been there adopted.
Under this plan the effort to obtain
the law is first to be made through
the legislature, the bill being pushed
as far as it will go; so that the details
of the proposed measure may be
thoroughly threshed over in actual legisla-
tive debate. This gives opportunity to
perfect it in form and invites public
scrutiny. Then, if the legislature fails
to enact it, it can be enacted by the
people on their own initiative, taken
at least four months before election.
Moreover, where possible, the question
actually to be voted on by the people
should be made as simple as possible.
In short, I believe that the initiative
and referendum should be used not as
substitutes for representative govern-
ment, but as methods of making such
government really representative.
Give the legislature an entirely free
hand; and then provide by the initia-
tive and referendum that the people
shall have power to reverse or sup-
plement the work of the legislature
should it ever become necessary.

As to the recall, I do not believe
that there is any great necessity for
it as regards short-term elective offi-
cers. On abstract grounds I was
originally inclined to be hostile to it.
I know of one case where it was ac-
tually used with mischievous results.
On the other hand, in three cases in
municipalities on the Pacific coast
which have come to my knowledge it
was used with excellent results. I
believe it should be generally pro-
vided, but with such restrictions as
will make it available only when there
is a widespread and genuine public
feeling among a majority of the
voters.

There remains the question of the
recall of judges. One of the ablest
jurists in the United States, a veteran
in service to the people, recently wrote
me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agi-
tation for the recall as applied to
judges. First, the administration of
justice has withdrawn from life and
become artificial and technical. The
recall is not so much a recall of judges
from office as it is a recall of the ad-
ministration of justice back to life, so
that it shall become, as it ought to
be, the most efficient of all agencies
for making this earth a better place to
live in. Judges have set their rules
above life. Like the Pharisees of old,
they said, 'The people be accursed,
they know not the law' (that is our
rule). Courts have repeatedly defeat-
ed the aroused moral sentiment of a
whole commonwealth. Take the ex-
ample of the St. Louis boddiers. Their
guilt was plain, and in the main con-
fessed. The whole state was aroused
and outraged. By an instinct that
goes to the very foundation of all so-
cial order they demanded that the
guilty be punished. The boddiers
were convicted, but the supreme court
of Missouri, never questioning their
guilt, set their conviction aside upon
purely technical grounds. The same
thing occurred in California. It is to
recall the administration of justice
back from such practices that the re-
cent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power
to declare laws unconstitutional the
courts have become a lawmaking, in-
stead of a law-enforcing, agency.
Here again the settled will of so-
ciety to correct confessed evils has
been set at naught by those who
place metaphysics above life. It is
the courts, not the constitutions, that
are at fault. It is only by the process
which James Russell Lowell, when
answering the critics of Lincoln,
called 'pettifoggery' the constitution,
that constitutions which were de-
signed to protect society can thus be
made to defeat the common good.
Here again the recall is a recall of
the administration of justice back
from academical refinements to social
service."

There is one kind of recall in
which I very earnestly believe, and
the immediate adoption of which I
urge. There are sound reasons for
being cautious about the recall of a
good judge who has rendered an un-
wise and improper decision. Every
public servant, no matter how valua-
ble, and not omitting Washington or
Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes
mistakes. Therefore we should be
cautious about recalling the judge,
and we should be cautious about in-
terfering in any way with the judge in
decisions which he makes in the ordi-
nary course as between individuals.
But when a judge decides a constitu-
tional question, when he decides what
the people as a whole can or cannot
do, the people should have the right
to recall that decision, if they think it
wrong. We should hold the judiciary
in all respect; but it is both absurd
and degrading to make a fetish of a
judge or of any one else.

Lincoln actually applied in suc-
cessful fashion the principle of the
recall in the Dred Scott case. He de-
nounced the Supreme court for that
iniquitous decision in language much
stronger than I have ever used in
criticizing any court, and appealed to
the people to recall the decision—the
word "recall" in this connection was
not then known, but the phrase ex-
actly describes what he advocated.
He was successful, the people took his
view, and the decision was practical-
ly recalled. It became a dead letter
without the need of any constitutional
amendment.

The Law and the State.

Under our federal system the rem-
edy for a wrong such as Abraham
Lincoln described is difficult. But
the remedy is not difficult in a state
What the Supreme court of the na-
tion decides to be law binds both the
national and the state courts and all
the people within the boundaries of
the nation. But the decision of a
state court on a constitutional ques-
tion should be subject to revision by
the people of the state. Again and
again in the past justice has been
scandalously obstructed by state
courts declaring state laws in con-
flict with the Federal Constitution,
although the Supreme court of the na-
tion had even decided in a contrary
sense. When the supreme court of
the state declares a given statute un-
constitutional because in conflict with
the state or the National Constitution,
its opinion should be subject to re-
vision by the people themselves.
Such an opinion ought always to be
treated with great respect by the peo-
ple, and unquestionably in the major-
ity of cases would be accepted and
followed by them. But actual ex-
perience has shown the vital need of
the people reserving to themselves
the right to pass upon such opinion.
If it is sustained well and good. If
not, then the popular verdict is to be
accepted as final, the decision is to
be treated as reversed, and the con-
struction of the Constitution defini-
tely decided—subject only to action by
the Supreme court of the United
States.

Many eminent lawyers who more or
less frankly disbelieve in our entire
American system of government for,
by, and of the people violently an-
tagonize this proposal. They believe,
and sometimes assert, that the Ameri-
can people are not fitted for popular
government, and that it is necessary
to keep the judiciary "independent of
the majority or of all the people,"
that there must be no appeal to the
people from the decision of a court
in any case; and that therefore the
judges are to be established as sov-
ereign rulers over the people. I take
absolute issue with all those who hold
such a position. I regard it as a com-
plete negation of our whole system
of government; and if it became the
dominant position in this country, it
would mean the absolute upsetting of
both the rights and the rule of the
people. If the American people are
not fit for popular government, and
if they should of right be the servants
and not the masters of the men whom
they themselves put in office, then
Lincoln's work was wasted and the
whole system of government upon
which this great democratic republic
rests is a failure. I believe, on the
contrary, with all my heart that the
American people are fit for complete
self-government, and that, in spite of
all our failings and shortcomings, we
of this republic have more nearly re-
alized than any other people on earth
the ideal of justice attained through
genuine popular rule.

People Fundamentally Right.

I do not say that the people are in-
fallible. But I do say that our whole
history shows that the American peo-
ple are more often sound in their de-
cisions than is the case with any of
the governmental bodies to whom, for
their convenience, they have dele-
gated portions of their power. If this
is not so, then there is no justification
for the existence of our government;
and if it is so, then there is no justifi-
cation for refusing to give the peo-
ple the real, not merely the nominal,
ultimate decision on questions of con-
stitutionality.

A decision rendered but a few
months ago by the court of appeals
of my own state, the state of New
York, declared unconstitutional the
workmen's compensation act. In their
decision the judges admitted the
wrong and the suffering caused by the
practices against which the law was
aimed. They admitted that other civil-
ized nations had abolished these
wrongs and practices. But they took
the ground that the Constitution of
the United States, instead of being an
instrument to secure justice, had been
ingeniously devised absolutely to pre-
vent justice. They insisted that the
clause in the Constitution which for-
bade the taking of property without
due process of law forbade the effort
which had been made in the law to
distribute among all the partners in
an enterprise the effects of the in-
juries to life or limb of a wage-work-
er. In other words, they insisted that
the Constitution had permanently
cursed our people with impotence to
right wrong, and had perpetuated a
cruel iniquity; for cruel iniquity is not
too harsh a term to use in describing
the law which, in the event of such an
accident, binds the whole burden of
crippling disaster on the shoulders
least able to bear it—the shoulders of
the crippled man himself, or the dead
man's helpless wife and children. No
anarchist orator, raving against the
Constitution, ever framed an indict-
ment to it so severe as these worthy
and well-meaning judges must be held
to have framed if their reasoning be
accepted as true. But, as a matter
of fact, their reasoning was unsound,
and was as repugnant to every sound
defender of the Constitution as to
every believer in justice and right-
eousness. In effect, their decision
was that we could not remedy these
wrongs unless we amended the Con-
stitution (not the constitution of the
state, but the Constitution of the na-
tion) by saying that property could be
taken without due process of law! It
seems incredible that any one should
be willing to take such a position. It
is a position that has been condemned
over and over again by the wisest and
most far-seeing courts. In its essence
it was reversed by the decision of
state courts in states like Washington
and Iowa, and by the Supreme court
of the nation in a case but a few
weeks old.

According to one of the "highest
judges" then and now on the Supreme
court of the nation, we had lived for a
hundred years under a Constitution
which permitted a national income
tax, until suddenly by one vote the
Supreme court reversed its previous
decisions for a century, and said that
for a century we had been living under
a wrong interpretation of the Constitu-
tion (that is, under a wrong Constitu-
tion), and therefore in effect estab-
lished a new Constitution which we
are now laboriously trying to amend
so as to get it back to the Constitu-
tion that for a hundred years every-
body, including the Supreme court,
thought it to be. When I was presi-
dent, we passed a National Workmen's
Compensation act. Under it a rail-
way man named Howard, I think, was
killed in Tennessee, and his widow
sued for damages Congress had
done all it could to provide the right,
but the court stepped in and decreed
that congress had failed. Three of the
judges took the extreme position that
there was no way in which congress
could secure the helpless widow and
children against suffering, and that
the man's blood and the blood of all
similar men when spilled should for-
ever cry aloud in vain for justice.
This seems a strong statement, but
it is far less strong than the actual
facts; and I have difficulty in making
the statement with any degree of
modification. The nine justices of the
Supreme court on this question split
into five fragments. One man, ex-
Justice Moody, in his opinion stated
the case in its broadest way and de-
manded justice for Howard, on
grounds that would have meant that
in all similar cases thereafter justice
and not injustice should be done. Yet
the court, by a majority of one, de-
cided as I do not for one moment be-
lieve the court would now decide, and
not only perpetuated a lamentable in-
justice in the case of the man himself,
but set a standard of injustice for all
similar cases. Here again I ask you
not to think of the mere legal formal-
ism, but to think of the great im-
mutable principles of justice, the great
immutable principles of right
and wrong, and to ponder what it
means to men dependent for their live-
lihood, and to the women and chil-
dren dependent upon these men, when
the courts of the land deny them the
justice to which they are entitled.

Now, gentlemen, in closing, and in
thank you for your courtesy, let me
add one word. Keep clearly in view
what are the fundamental ends of
government. I hope that not only
you and I but all our people may ever
remember that while good laws are
necessary, while it is necessary to
have the right kind of governmental
machinery, yet that the all-important
matter is to have the right kind of
man behind the law. A good Consti-
tution, and good laws under the Con-
stitution, and fearless and upright of-
ficials to administer the laws—all
these are necessary; but the prime re-
quisite in our national life is, and must
always be, the possession by the aver-
age citizen of the right kind of char-
acter. Our aim must be the moraliza-
tion of the individual, of the govern-
ment, of the people as a whole. We
desire the moralization not only of
political conditions but of industrial
conditions, so that every force in the
community, individual and collective,
may be directed toward securing for
the average man, and average woman,
a higher and better and fuller life, in
the things of the body no less than
those of the mind and the soul.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Taft Agrees With Plan to Raise Second Class Mail Rates.

COMMISSION MAKES REPORT.

Inquiry Board Advises Increasing Second Class Rates Affecting Periodicals and Newspapers From 1 Cent to 2 Cents a Pound, but That Present Free In County Privilege Be Maintained.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Taft has sent to both houses of congress a special message, accompanied by the annual report of the postmaster general, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and the report of the federal commission on second class mail matter. The president's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting the annual report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, it gives me pleasure to call attention to the fact that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to \$237,879,823.60 and that the expenditures amounted to \$237,690,704.48, making a surplus of \$219,118.12. For the year ended June 30, 1909, the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47. In the interval this very large deficit has been changed into a surplus, and that without the curtailment of postal facilities. Indeed, in the same time there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier provided in 186 additional cities and new rural routes established, 2,516 in number and aggregating 60,679 miles in extent.

The force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and a liberal policy in the matter of salaries has been followed, so that the amount expended for salaries is now \$14,000,000 more than two years ago. The average salary has been increased from \$860 to \$967 for rural carriers, \$979 to \$1,082 for postoffice clerks, \$1,021 to \$1,084 for city letter carriers and \$1,168 to \$1,183 for railway postal clerks.

The Postal Savings System.

The report shows that the postal savings system was begun experimentally in January, 1911, and that it has now been extended so as to include 7,500 presidential postoffices, which includes practically all of the postoffices of that class. Preparations are also being made to establish the system at about 40,000 fourth class offices. The deposits in eleven months have reached a total of \$11,000,000, distributed among 2,710 national and state banks.

The postmaster general recommends, as I have done in previous messages, the adoption of a parcel post and the beginning of this in the organization of such service on rural routes and in the city delivery service first. The placing of assistant postmasters in the classified service has secured greater efficiency. It is hoped that the same thing may be done with all the postmasters.

The report of the postmaster general is full of statements of the important improvements in the organization and methods of the postal service made since the last annual report and of tentative drafts of legislation embodying certain recommendations of the department which need legislation to carry them out.

Opposes Government Control of Telegraph Lines.

There is only one recommendation in which I cannot agree—that is, one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the government. I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants. Of course if it could be shown that telegraph service could be furnished to the public at a less price than it is now furnished to the public by telegraph companies and with equal efficiency the argument might be a strong one in favor of the adoption of the proposition.

But I am not satisfied from any evidence that if these properties were taken over by the government they could be managed any more economically or any more efficiently or that this would enable the government to furnish service at any smaller rate than the public are now required to pay by private companies.

I cannot speak with too great emphasis of the improvement in the postoffice department under the present management. The cutting down of cost, the shortening of methods and the increase in efficiency are shown by the statistics of the annual report.

One of the most important matters referred to by the postmaster general

is the proposed fixing of new rates of postage for second class mail matter. In connection with this subject I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commission on second class mail matter, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of the Sixty-first congress, approved March 4, 1911.

The commission consists of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Association of Commerce of the city of Chicago, whose character, ability and experience command for their findings and recommendations the respect and confidence of the congress and the country.

The report discloses a most exhaustive and critical inquiry into the subject of second class mail matter after adequate notice to all the parties in interest. Extensive hearings were held by the commission, at which the postmaster general and the second and third assistant postmasters general appeared and submitted formal statements presenting the various contentions of the postoffice department, together with all the relevant official data and evidence relating to the cost of handling and transporting second class mail matter. Certain of the leading magazines were represented by counsel, while various other publications appeared by representatives and were heard in oral argument or permitted to submit written briefs setting forth their respective reasons for opposing a change in the present postage rate on second class mail. The second and third assistant postmasters general, together with minor officers of the department, were critically cross examined by the counsel and representatives of the periodicals, and all the various phases of the second class postage problem were made the subject of a most painstaking investigation.

Says Increase Is Justified.

The findings of the commission confirm the view that the cost of handling and transporting second class mail matter is greatly in excess of the postage paid and that an increase in the rate is not only justified by the facts, but is desirable.

The commission reports that the evidence submitted for its consideration is sufficient to warrant a finding of the approximate cost of handling and transporting the several classes of second class mail known as paid at the pound rate, free in county and transient matter in so far as relates to the services of transportation, postoffice cars, railway distribution, rural delivery and certain other items of cost, but that it is without adequate data to determine the cost of the general postoffice service and also what portion of the cost of certain other aggregate services is properly assignable to second class mail matter. It finds that in the fiscal year 1908, the period for which the statistics for the postoffice department were compiled, the cost of handling and transporting second class mail in the items of transportation, postoffice cars, railway distribution, rural delivery and certain miscellaneous charges was approximately 6 cents a pound for paid at the pound rate matter and for free in county and transient matter each approximately 5 cents a pound and that upon this basis, as modified by subsequent reductions in the cost of railroad transportation, the cost of paid at the pound rate matter for the services mentioned is now approximately 5½ cents a pound, while the cost of free in county and transient matter remains as formerly—namely, each at approximately 5 cents a pound.

Since the commission has determined that the cost of handling and transporting second class mail is approximately 5½ cents for matter paid at the pound rate and approximately 5 cents each for free in county and transient matter, without taking into account the cost of the general postoffice service and certain unassignable items of expense, it is apparent that the aggregate cost of all service performed by the postal establishment in connection with this class of mail matter is considerably above that amount.

Postal Service Self Sustaining.

The postal service is now, for the first time in years, operated upon a self sustaining basis, and in my judgment this is a wise policy, but it should not be carried out at the expense of certain classes of mail matter that pay revenue largely in excess of their cost. It is not just that some classes of mail should be exorbitantly taxed to meet a deficiency caused by other classes, the revenue from which is much below their cost of handling and carriage. Where such inequalities exist they should be removed as early as practicable. The business enterprises of the publishers of periodicals, however, have been built up on the basis of the present second class rate, and therefore it would be manifestly unfair to put into immediate effect a large increase in postage.

That newspapers and magazines have been potent agencies for the dissemination of public intelligence and have consequently borne a worthy part in the development of the country all must admit, but it is likewise true that the original purpose of congress in providing for them a subvention by way of nominal postal charges in consideration of their value as mediums of public information ought not to prevent an increase, because they are not only educational, but highly profitable.

There is no warrant for the great disparity between existing postage rates on periodicals and the cost of the service the government performs for them. The aggregate postal revenues for the fiscal year 1911 were \$237,879,823.60, derived mainly from the postage collected on the four classes of mail matter. It is carefully estimated by the postoffice department that the revenue

derived from mail matter of the first class is approximately one and one-half times the cost of handling and carriage, that the returns from third and fourth class matter are slightly in excess of their cost of handling and carriage, and that while second class matter embraces over 65 per cent of the entire weight of all the mail carried it nevertheless yields little more than 5 per cent of the postal revenues.

Reviews Recommendations.

The recommendations of the commission as to the postage rates on second class mail are as follows:

First.—The rate of 2 cents a pound on copies mailed by publishers to subscribers, to news agents and as sample copies and by news agents to their subscribers or to other news agents.

Second.—The rate of 1 cent for each four ounces for copies mailed by other than publishers and news agents—that is, the present transient rate.

Third.—The present free in county privilege retained, but not extended.

The commission also recommended that the cent a copy rate for newspapers other than weeklies and for periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight and the 2 cent a copy rate for periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery, be abolished.

As to the effect and adequacy of the proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in postage the commission says:

Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals, or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates.

Suggests a Cost System.

The commission suggests that the department "maintain an adequate cost system, so that the effect of the new rates may be closely observed and a proper basis may be secured for the consideration of any future proposals."

In these recommendations the postmaster general and I heartily concur and commend them to the early attention of congress. The proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in the second class postage rate I believe to be most reasonable, and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizing, at least in a measure, the burdens of postal taxation.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Recommendations Made Concerning Second Class Mail Matter.

The report of the commission on second class mail matter is an exhaustive document, containing a hundred pages of printed matter.

The commission, in addition to making the recommendations mentioned in the president's message, also gives many statistics showing the relative amounts of the different classes of mail matter handled by the postoffice department and the cost in detail.

The cost and methods of handling mail on railway cars are also carefully considered.

The report says in part:

The existing rates on second class matter are those established by the act of 1879 as amended in 1884 and 1885.

Increase in Volume.

Our attention has been directed to the fact that the postmasters general in their annual reports have repeatedly commented upon the increase in the volume of second class matter and upon the disparity between the supposed cost of transporting and handling it in the mails and the amount received as postage. Their estimates evidently reflected the opinion of the officers of the department, but they were based upon general experience in the service and not upon a scientific ascertainment of cost.

The first question that arises in regard to the rate is whether any discrimination should be made between different kinds of second class matter. The plan proposed of charging a special rate for the portions of magazines devoted to advertisements seems open to grave practical objections. The amount of space given to advertising is no criterion of the educational value of a magazine, and if the same provision were applied to newspapers the attempt to measure the space occupied by advertisements would involve more labor than is consistent with the rapid dispatch of the daily press.

We conclude that whatever increase be made should apply alike to newspapers and periodicals admitted to the second class and that it is impracticable in the case of newspapers to charge a higher rate for space given to advertisements. It has been suggested that the proportion of this space should be limited for all second class matter, but the true definition of such matter is that which is devoted primarily to the dissemination of news and of current literature and instruction, and we are not convinced that this can be measured by an arbitrary standard of the proportion of space given to advertisement.

A Serious Question.

The question of raising the rate on second class matter mailed by publishers and news agents from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound is a serious one. But we are of opinion that the change is reasonable and should be made. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates.

FOLKE E. BRANDT.

Convict Whose Long Sentence Inspired Fight to Free Him.



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A BLAZE AT HOUSTON RUNS INTO MILLIONS

Cotton and Lumber Industries Suffer Heavily.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 22.—Twenty-five blocks of the city were destroyed when flames, fanned by a gale that swept in with one of the coldest northers of the winter, swept through the eastern part of Houston. Thousands of persons were made homeless.

The losses were set at above \$5,000,000, the greater part of which was confined to the lumber and cotton industries. Forty-five thousand bales of cotton stored in warehouses and compresses were burned. This item alone represented a loss of \$2,000,000.

The fire started in a cottage near the Southern Pacific railroad tracks. A roaring wind picked up the flames and hurled them to neighboring cottages. In a flash these ignited. Seizing the sparks, the gale carried them two and three blocks. Within half an hour after the fire broke out a great area of small houses was in flames.

The fire spread rapidly to manufacturing plants that bordered on cottages where hundreds of workmen lived. The burned area is at least a mile and a half long, and at points a quarter of a mile wide. The burned area embraced long rows of cottages and solid streets of manufacturing plants. It was swept clean by the flames. Nothing was saved.

The Gary Bribery Trials.

Gary, Ind., Feb. 22.—W. F. Hodges, special prosecutor, announces that an effort will be made to have the Gary bribery trials resumed on Monday, March 4. Alderman E. L. Bowser will be tried next. The trial will be at Valparaiso.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

William Watson, the English poet, who is visiting this country, made a club address at Indianapolis and then went to Chicago.

Fred Malzon, Socialist, was elected mayor at the city election held at Bemidji, Minn. One Socialist alderman was also elected.

Five men made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a fast mail train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad near Bertram, Ia.

Seventeen persons were injured, four seriously, in a head-on collision on the Burlington railroad, five miles west of Virden, Ill.

The present snow belt reaches south to St. Louis, west to central Iowa, north a short distance into Wisconsin and east into Ohio.

A Pennsylvania passenger train ran through an open switch into a work train on a siding at Bayard, O., and two persons were seriously injured.

An investigation of the charges that led to the sensational removal of Adjutant General Ainsworth has been authorized by the house committee on military affairs.

Count Pecci, a nephew of the late Pope Leo XIII., who is commander of the papal palatine guard, has challenged Prince Altieri to fight a duel, but the papal secretary of state has forbidden the meeting.

The committee of railroad managers appointed to take up the demands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on forty-eight of the eastern railroads for a general increase of wages, will meet with the representatives of the engineers on March 14.

The present rapprochement between Germany and England is due altogether to the efforts of King George of England, who, according to an apparently inspired article in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, is following in his father's footsteps as a peacemaker.

ROSALSKY ERRED IN BRANDT CASE

Justice Gerard Sustains Writ of Habeas Corpus.

NOTABLE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Young New Yorker Alleged to Have Been the Victim of a Conspiracy to Railroad Him to Prison For a Long Term of Years Has Had His Status Restored and Will Face Court on a New Footing.

New York, Feb. 22.—The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Folke E. Brandt has been sustained by Justice Gerard, who has ordered a new trial for Brandt on the ground that Judge Rosalsky erred in accepting Brandt's plea of guilty of burglary in the first degree when the man's statement to the court showed that he did not intend to plead guilty to that crime.

Out of courtesy to Governor Dix, Justice Gerard waited until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon before handing down the decision. No word having come from the governor up to that time that Brandt had been pardoned or that a pardon would be issued shortly, the justice felt constrained to act himself. He learned that Attorney General Carmody's arguments had failed to move the governor and that there would be delay whichever way the governor decided.

However, the decision of Justice Gerard was not filed and will not be today, since this is a legal holiday. Therefore the order remanding Brandt for a new trial and establishing his status as a man indicted but not actually convicted is not yet on record. Provided, therefore, that the governor concludes to free Brandt, he can do so without any question arising as to his constitutional right to pardon a man who is not legally a convict. The constitution says that the governor can pardon or commute a sentence "after conviction."

Brandt, who is now in the Tombs, may be released on bail tomorrow. An application will be made to Justice Gerard asking that the justice fix bail for Brandt and order his release. When the young Swede was arraigned back in March, 1907, on Mortimer L. Schiff's complaint that he had committed burglary and assault, Charles S. Whitman, then a magistrate, held him in bonds of \$5,000, \$2,500 on each charge. It has been indicated that District Attorney Whitman will not press for heavy bail now. He may accept a small figure or consent that Brandt be released in custody of his counsel. The district attorney does not seem to think that Brandt will hurry back to Sweden to go into business. He needs Brandt in the conspiracy inquiry.

PEOPLE DON'T KNOW

Colombian Government Is Keeping Ospina-Knox Incident Quiet.

Bogota, Colombia, Feb. 22.—The action of General Ospina, Colombian minister to the United States, in notifying the state department at Washington that the visit to Colombia of Secretary of State Knox would be inopportune, owing to the fact that Colombia's claims in connection with Panama had not yet been arbitrated, has not become known to the general public.

The Colombian government has the matter under consideration, but either the newspapers are ignorant of the occurrence or else comment has been suppressed by the authorities. A strong sentiment for an honorable settlement of the Panama affair has been gaining ground all over the country without regard to the differences of views of the political parties.

Investigation May Be Ordered.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A concurrent resolution has been introduced by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, directing the committee on foreign relations to ascertain and report the facts relative to the claim of Colombia against the United States growing out of the acquisition of the canal zone. He also desired all the correspondence referring to the offer of Colombia to submit the matter to arbitration.

Jumped Track at Trestle.

Moscow, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Dr. E. L. Morris of Moscow, was fatally injured and several passengers hurt when the Memphis and Somerville accommodation train on the Southern railway jumped the track at a trestle near here. The engine, baggage car and one coach tumbled down the embankment.

Held on Forgery Charge.

Peru, Ind., Feb. 22.—The police have arrested Leonard Brokaw of Fort Wayne, on the charge of forgery. He is accused of presenting bogus checks at some of the banks here. It is also said that the same man has been operating in many other cities, including Seymour, Columbus, Elkhart and Goshen.

Can't Fix on Capital Site.

Pekin, Feb. 22.—The situation in regard to the capital is crucial, Yuan Shih Kai insisting that it be located in the north, while the rebels are holding out for Nanking. Yuan Shih Kai says he will never go to Nanking.

JUDGE OTTO ROSALSKY.

In Whose Court Brandt Was Sentenced to Thirty Year Term.



Photo by American Press Association.

UNCLE SAM KEEPING WATCH OVER MEXICO

Decides Revolution Has Reached Critical Stage.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Dispatches from the American representatives in Mexico received at the state department indicate clearly that a condition of anarchy and general outlawry exists throughout that country, marked by depredations of the most serious character, involving Americans, British and other foreigners. These dispatches, coming from more than a score of consuls in the various states, have impressed the officials of the state department of the critical stage that has now been reached by the revolution against the Madero government.

That women and children are not regarded as safe in Mexico is made plain by the fact that hundreds have been fleeing the country for the past week. At least three special trains have brought the refugees across the Rio Grand within the last three days. Because of this exodus the indiscriminate pillaging of the insurgents or bandits and many personal applications for protection, the state department has become apprehensive and has issued a circular order to every consular office in Mexico requiring at least semi-weekly reports as to the conditions in each district.

DESPERATE MEANS

Were Taken by West Virginia Girls to Secure an Education.

Welch, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Lizzie Crabtree and Lucy Trout, each fifteen years old, who were convicted of arson in the circuit court here, admitted they set fire to a barn in order to obtain an education. The girls had been reared on a county poor farm, their parents being too poor to care for them, according to F. S. Carrington, the fire marshal. The girls had heard of the reform school, and said if they could be sent there they could learn some of the things that would make them useful women. Both were sent to the girls' industrial home at Salem.

Fatal Panic in a "Movie."

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 22.—John Swearingner is dying, three others are perhaps fatally hurt and twenty-five are nursing burns and broken bones as the result of a panic in a moving picture theater at Albright. The film exploded and instantly caused a stampede, men trampling women and children in their mad desire to get out.

Took Lame Boy's Crutch.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 22.—While Lee Holt, who has but one leg and walks with a crutch, was passing two men who were fighting, his crutch was seized by one of the fighters and broken over the head of the other. The two men then ran away and left the boy helpless with his broken crutch.

Hotels Found Negligent.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Hotel men of the state are said to be negligent about complying with the recent laws regulating their business. Dr. Lucius P. Brown, who has charge of the inspection, says that but fifteen out of 200 have so far complied.

He Blames the Wholesaler.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 22.—Six persons in two families nearly died from eating head cheese bought at the Boyll meat market. Boyll paid a fine, but insists the wholesaler should be prosecuted.

Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the explorer, writes to the London papers to call attention to the fact that news from the Antarctic expeditions may be expected any day now.

The Marvelous White Sale CONTINUES ALL WEEK

Many new, attractive White Goods have been added to this event.

Embroideries, Laces and Muslin Wear,

Sheetings, Muslins and Tubings—a new supply on hand.

Wash Goods, Gingham and White Goods at special prices.

Don't miss getting plenty for your present and future use—NOW.

Gold Mine Dept. Store

Instead of Liquid Antiseptics or Peroxide

many people are now using Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic. The new toilet germicide powder to be dissolved in water as needed. For all toilet and hygienic uses it is better and more economical. To cleanse and whiten the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay. To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath. To remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking. To eradicate perspiration and body odors by sponge bathing. The best antiseptic wash known. Relieves and strengthens tired, weak, inflamed eyes. Heals sore throat, wounds and cuts. 25 and 50 cts. a box, druggists or by mail postpaid. Sample Free. THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WOLFF'S INSOLE ARCH-SUPPORTERS

For flat feet, broken down insteps and weak ankles. Made of corkwood and leather—no metal. You'll like them. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for illustrated price list for Supporters, Belts, Trusses, Braces, Elastic Stockings, Suspenders. 52 years success making appliances for deformities. C. J. WOLFF 115 W. Seventh Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TRAMP'S CASE TO BE TAKEN HIGHER

Lafayette Agitated Over This Unusual Procedure.

A QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT

Has a City the Right to Cause an Offender to Be Chained to a Post in the Public Square and Exposed to Jibes and Jeers of the Thoughtless?—Sheriff Resists the Action of the City.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 22.—A controversy between the city and county officials that may be taken to the courts for settlement has arisen over the case of James O'Connell, a tramp who has been chained to a post on the courthouse square for several days as a punishment for his refusal to work with the city chain gang. Sheriff John Fisher announced that he did not sanction the punishment of the prisoner, and did not believe the city had a right to do it. The city requested the sheriff to feed O'Connell on bread and water. He did this for two days, but now is giving regular meals to O'Connell.

Sheriff Fisher has employed attorneys and it is said O'Connell's case will form a basis for extensive litigation to determine whether the city has a right to punish its prisoners for failure to work. O'Connell was not chained yesterday on account of the blizzard; but the day before a crowd of several hundred people surrounded him throughout the afternoon, and a number gave him money. One man placed an overcoat on the prisoner. The case is causing much comment.

NOTABLE MEETING

General Chapter Order of Holy Cross to Convene at Notre Dame.

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 22.—The general chapter of the Order of the Holy Cross, which usually convenes in France every six years, will meet this year at the University of Notre Dame. The chapter, which is a council of representatives of the order in Europe, Asia, Canada and the United States, assembles once in six years to pass general legislation to govern all the members and to make such changes in the constitution and rules as may be found advisable. The findings of the chapter and the rules passed by it go into effect only after they have been sanctioned by the pope.

The chapter will be presided over by the Very Rev. Gilbert Francois, C. S. C., the superior general of the order. The sessions will last a week. Important legislation will be passed because of the altered condition of the order's interest in France, due to the expulsion of religious communities in that country.

Preston is Officially Dead.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 22.—William Preston, civil war veteran, has been declared legally dead by Judge Ellis. For forty years relatives believed he had been killed in the civil war, but ten years ago he appeared in Delaware county. He disappeared again and has not been heard from. He was an heir to an estate here that could not be settled without his presence or court decree of death.

Increased His Sentence.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 22.—Harry Robinson, colored, who on Dec. 26 struck C. R. Catlan, a guard at the Indiana reformatory, a blow on the head with an iron pipe, was found guilty by a circuit court jury and was sentenced two to fourteen years in the reformatory. He already has served four years of a maximum of eight imposed at Peru for petit larceny.

Strangled Wife's Sister.

Gary, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Rev. William Steele, pastor of the Nineteenth Avenue colored Baptist church, confessed the murder of his wife's sister, Harriet Thompson, eighteen years old, also colored, whom he strangled to death in the parlor of her home. Steele says that during a quarrel the girl struck him with a poker, and he retaliated by choking her.

He Didn't Resist.

Columbus, Ind., Feb. 22.—Barr Mead, the man for whom a posse had been searching for twenty-four hours, was captured about three miles from Hope. He offered no resistance, seeing the men heavily armed, and will be taken back to the reformatory at Jeffersonville at once. He is charged with violating his parole.

To Declare War on Rats.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 22.—Bloomington wants a "rat-killing day" and Mayor Harris has been asked to issue a proclamation designating three days next week as an official time for the slaughter of the rodents. Business men claim that the pests are doing great damage to their stores.

Coal Company Will Appeal.

Sullivan, Ind., Feb. 22.—Judge Bedwell of the circuit court overruled the motion to quash the affidavits against the Monon Coal company, charging that the company failed to maintain washhouses. He also held the law constitutional. The coal company will appeal to the supreme court.

Sweet Things from *Kuyler's* Coming Soon!

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Easter will fall on April 7 this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meyer are moving from Second street to North Chestnut street today.

Rev. Pohlman, pastor of the German Lutheran church at Sauers is seriously ill of pneumonia.

The Kaffee Klatch has issued invitations for the afternoon of Feb. 27. The club will entertain in Society hall.

Joseph Giger, who has been in the Schneck hospital for several weeks, was able to be removed to his home this afternoon.

The New Castle Times speaks in highly complimentary terms of the "Beauty Spot" which will be the attraction at the Majestic to-night.

The battalion will have its annual banquet and social next Monday night at the Woodmen's hall. A program of speeches and music is being arranged.

Herman Chambers was admitted to the Schneck hospital Wednesday night and underwent an operation this morning at 9 o'clock. He stood the operation well.

Rev. S. L. Roberts, a Baptist Sunday School missionary of Franklin, was here this morning on his way to Vincennes to attend the Baptist Brotherhood meeting.

The saloons are closed today, being a legal holiday and also the day of the Democratic primary. The fixing of the date for the primary on Washington's birthday saved one day's closing for the saloons.

The I. C. & S. had troubles last night on the north end of the line. The Indianapolis street cars were not running and the tracks were blocked. The traction company had to hire cabs to transport their passengers from the city limits into Indianapolis.

The blizzard which swept over Indiana yesterday and last night is said to have been one of the worst the state has suffered since the sixties. The majority of the trains due in Seymour today were hours late. There has been no mail in from the west since Wednesday morning. A special train came in from Washington Wednesday evening and another this morning. The tracks in Illinois are covered by deep drifts.

Trappers on the state's forest reserve near Henryville are reaping the richest harvest in years from the rabbits of that neighborhood, according to information brought to the office of Charles C. Deam, secretary of the State Board of Forestry. Thousands of rabbits, it is declared, have been trapped and sent to the Indianapolis market during the recent cold weather. The rabbits became so numerous on the reserve that permission was given to trap them, though no shooting was allowed. Several persons living near the reserve have made a living trapping the animals this winter, it is said. Rows of trees at the reserve, which had been experimentally cultivated, were stripped and killed by the rabbits.

DANDRUFF GERMS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Baldness and Most Hair Troubles Due to This Parasite Which Destroys the Hair Roots.

Nobody wants to be bald! But a neglected scalp means first, falling hair, then—BALDNESS. If you are troubled with itching scalp or falling hair, be on guard against Dandruff. Get rid of it without delay: check its advance, for dandruff is a germ which feeds upon itself and "feeding grows," destroying the hair roots, so that no new hair growth is possible.

Begin now, using HAY'S HAIR HEALTH, the surest, swiftest Dandruff Cure. It destroys the dandruff germs, eradicates them (cleans out the pores of the scalp) and encourages a quick growth of youthful looking hair. No unsightly dandruff scales on your coat collar. No bald spots on your scalp if you use HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. W. W. White, pastor, Vienna, (Md.) M. E. Church, writes us: "I have used half a dozen different hair tonics, but I find HAY'S HAIR HEALTH the very best preparation I have ever used for dandruff." You can get it at drug-gists for 50c, or \$1.00 per bottle or from the Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J. C. E. Loertz, A. J. Pellens, Geo. F. Meyers.

Republican Want Ads. Get Results.

SERIOUS INJURY

Sustained By a Motorman Who Is Well Known Here.

Louis Farrell of Greenwood, motorman on the I. C. & S., met with a serious accident Wednesday evening. The accident occurred near the Indianapolis city limits while he was helping get a pair of trucks of his car onto the tracks. The men were using a jack when an iron lever broke, striking Farrell on the side of the head, dislocating his jaw bone, knocking out several teeth and otherwise injuring his head. He was taken to a hospital in Indianapolis. Although the injury is quite serious he was reported to be doing well today.

Mr. Farrell married Miss Carrie Freeman, formerly of this city, and is well known here.

BANK CLERKS POORLY PAID

Men Who Actually Handle Currency in Large Sums Receive Small Remuneration.

In talking with a bank clerk acquaintance not long ago the Office Window learned something of the inside of bank management. The bank where our informant had been employed for many years, it seems, had passed through two or three consolidations. With each consolidation our friend's position had been made less financially attractive, while the amount of work that was required in his particular department was necessarily much increased. In this bank any change in the salaries of any one of the hundred or more clerks must be approved and recommended to the bank management by the chief clerk, the tenure of whose office largely depends upon his ability to keep down bank operating expenses.

In the old days the president of this bank received \$12,000 per annum. Today the president draws \$35,000 a year and has two or three vice-presidents to aid him. These vice-presidents have annual salaries ranging between \$6,000 and \$7,000. As will be seen, the emoluments of the bank's officers have more than doubled with the increase in the banking business transacted by the institution, while the clerks have been obliged to meet the increased cost of living on salaries that are the same as or less than they were some years ago.

This case is perhaps fairly typical of modern banking methods. One clerk, with a wife and a yearly stipend of \$750, not long ago had the misfortune to require an operation for appendicitis. The bill of the operating surgeon was for \$150.

And yet banking positions are eagerly sought after.—New York Evening Mail.

Everyone reads the "Want Ad" column.

Try Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee IMITATION

Looks like coffee, smells like coffee, tastes like coffee, but not a grain of coffee in it

8 oz. pkg. - 10cts.
24 oz. pkg. - 25cts.

FOR SALE BY

M. H. BRAND
PHONE 549

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS THE PEOPLE'S MARKET PLACE

FOUND—Lap robe. Inquire here.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at Reinhart's grocery, 3rd and Chestnut streets. f22tf

WANTED—Dressmaking. 514 South Chestnut street. f24d

WANTED—Nurse girl. 207 Bruce St. f20tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For town property, 50 acres, good residence and out buildings, orchard, etc. in Vernon township. Inquire here. f16-17-22d-22w

FOR SALE—Two plows, horse, buggy and harness. Cheap. Inquire here. f24d

FOR SALE—Up-right piano in good condition. Inquire here. f19dtf

FOR RENT—House, five rooms, large hall, cellar, gas, water, central location. J. L. Blair. Phone 263. f19dtf

FOR RENT—A comfortable 7 room house, near the center of the city. Inquire here. j17dtf

FOR RENT—7 room house, gas, water. 3 rooms over Nickel. 5 room cottage. E. C. Bollinger.

FOR RENT—Five room cottage. Mrs. Adelia White. 112 W. Fifth. f23d

FOR RENT—Five room house on West Fifth street. Phone 1009. f24d

FOR RENT—Good 4 room house, \$5.00 a month. Inquire here. f23d

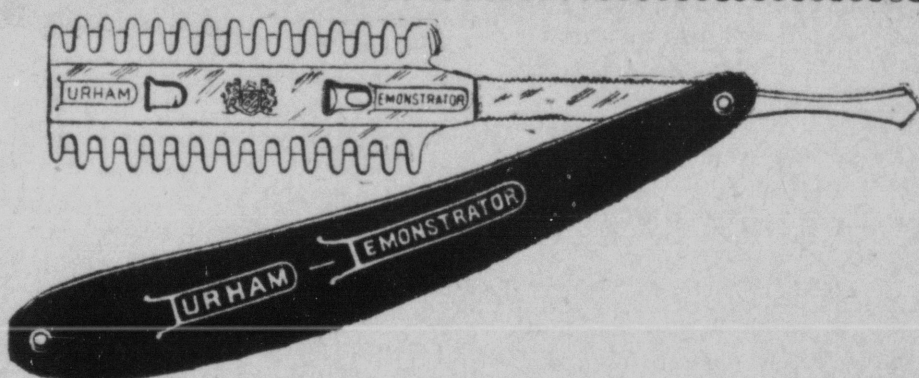
Money to Loan. R. L. Moseley. f27d

Money to loan. U. F. Lewis. j16tf

Land to Rent.

Sealed bids will be received up to 7:30 p. m. Feb. 29, 1912 at this office for the renting of five acres of land more or less, known as east side park land, lying east of the Greeman furniture factory. To be let to highest bidder for one year beginning March 1, 1912. Rent must be paid in advance. Certified check for \$5 must accompany each bid. Council reserves right to reject any and all bids. JOHN HAUENSCHILD, Clerk. f27d

Republican Want Ads Pay.



100 Demonstrator Durham Duplex Safety Razors, Like Cut, WHILE THEY LAST AT 35cts. each.

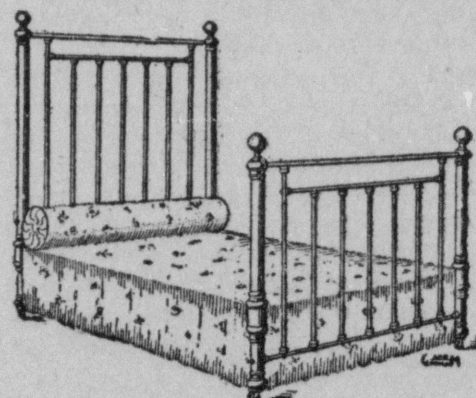
An exact model of their \$5.00 Razor and warranted perfect. Some stores have sold as high as 500 of these Razors in 1 day.

5000 Owl Cigars just received, 3 for..... 10c
Car load Wire Nails just arrived, 6-8 and 10 penny size, 100 lbs. \$2.25
Fresh Eggs per dozen..... 25c
Best Granulated Sugar per lb..... 6 1/2c

RAY R. KEACH

EAST SECOND ST. COUNTRY STORE

February Furniture Sale



Genuine Reductions From Our Own Prices....

CONTINUES ALL MONTH

This February Sale is a sale of powerful facts. Our stock of furniture is greatly reduced from our regular prices. Depend on the store that always undersells to come forward with the best furniture sale. BUY AT OUR FEBRUARY SALE PRICES AS IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.

HEIDEMAN

Just Received an EXTRA LARGE Line of Samples of INGRAIN CARPETS

Prices from 35c to 65c per yd. Will take your order and lay carpet in two days. Call and see this extra fine assortment.

Room Size Rugs, 9x12—Prices Right. Straw Matings—Prices from 15c to 25c per yard.

W. H. REYNOLDS

21-23, South Chestnut St. Phone 163.